

The Sun.

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The Glorious Success of Mr. Bryan.

The first important truth, or rather half truth, uttered by Mr. BRYAN since he wrote his letter of resignation, is contained in his Statement Number 4 addressed to the "German Americans":

"My difference with him [President Wilson] is as to methods, not as to purpose, and my utterances since resigning have been intended to crystallize public sentiment in support of his efforts to maintain peace, or to use a familiar phrase, 'peace with honor'."

There will be universal concurrence in our opinion that Mr. BRYAN has most assuredly done what he intended. The success of his several "statements" in crystallizing public sentiment in support of the President, and in favor of the President's choice of methods, has surpassed the most extravagant hopes or expectations that could possibly have been entertained by Mr. BRYAN when he undertook the crystallizing enterprise.

Perhaps his illustrious achievement in this respect affords the readiest answer, although by no means the only answer suggested by common sense and the principles of good journalism, to the dozens of correspondents who are asking THE SUN by every mail if the newspapers ought not as a patriotic duty to close their columns to Mr. BRYAN's "statements."

Secretary Garrison Indispensable.

In the past twenty years there has been no Secretary of War who has deserved the gratitude of the country more than Mr. GARRISON does. Mr. Root was perhaps the only one of his predecessors in the same period who showed such adaptability for the post and the same ability for constructive reform. Mr. Root's fame as Secretary of War is secure; Mr. GARRISON is on the threshold of his greatest usefulness. The Army and Navy Journal, referring to a report that Mr. GARRISON may be called to the State Department, says:

"It will be akin to a disaster to the army to have him transferred to another department. Mr. GARRISON not only enjoys the confidence of the service, but the confidence of the country. He has undertaken the great work of formulating a new military policy, and this is as important, even as the handling of the delicate diplomatic situation in the present crisis. His work will be monumental in its character and will create a new epoch in the military policy of the country."

This expresses the judgment of all who have observed the Secretary of War in action. He is not only a man of infinite zeal, but one of ideas and courage. He learned his duties quickly and has shown uncommon capacity to accept the advice of competent officers in the army. He is a man of great reserve force and all his qualities are solid. He has the army spirit, as witness his excellent address to the graduating class at West Point. It would be well not to disturb the Hon. LINCOLN M. GARRISON in his task of reorganizing the army. His heart is in the work, and there is no other man in the Democratic party so competent to do it.

"Wrong."

A Syracuse despatch to the New York Times contains some patriotic sentiments of ALEXANDER E. OVERLANDER, editor of a German newspaper in that city:

"The Americans of German blood and descent believe in the motto expressed by CHARL SCHUMER, 'My country, right or wrong; if right, keep it right, and if wrong, make it right.' They will do no more fight for wrong than they did in the war of rebellion, when they refused to fight for slavery."

Passing over the singular inversion of Mr. SCHUMER's meaning and the fact that persons of German descent in the South did fight for "slavery," as they had a perfect right to do, we notice that "wrong" to this ardent Germanophile clearly means "opposition to Germany."

If Germany wins in this war and if at some future time she should seize the Danish, English or French West Indies, or acquire a port in Mexico, it would be "wrong," would it not? for the United States to object, and Herr

OVERLANDER and his friends would have no hand in a quarrel with the country from which they take their orders.

On the other hand, some discriminating lovers of the fatherland go so far as to say that in case of "invasion" they would be found on the side of the United States.

It is not to be believed that this loyalty to Germany or this lukewarm allegiance to the United States exists save among extremists of excitable temperament; but it seems fair to predict that in view of the general attitude of the "German American" press since August any candidate for President who may receive its support will be heavily handicapped.

The German Submarine in Turkish Waters.

From Constantinople comes a remarkable story of the voyage of German submarine U-61 from Wilhelmshaven to Turkish waters and her achievements in sinking the British battleships Triumph and Majestic in the Dardanelles. Captain Otto HERSIN tells the story. It is remarkable, not because U-61 kept the sea for a month without putting in anywhere, but because she struck and shattered the ships of the enemy while destroyers were circling about them to provide protection.

The accepted proportion of guardian destroyers to a battleship has been three to one, but it would appear, if Captain HERSIN's narrative is genuine, that in the presence of a submarine commanded by an alert and skilful officer an opportunity can be found to torpedo a battleship no matter how many destroyers are on guard about her, for describing what befell the Majestic he says:

"Just before noon, looking through the periscope, I saw the Majestic surrounded by ten ships steaming around her in a constant circle for her protection. . . . Seeing a welcome space between the encircling ships, I pressed the electric button and the torpedo was going. It caught the Majestic a little to the rear of amidships."

There was a little difficulty in sending the Triumph to the bottom; the first torpedo did the business before the sun was up. And having disposed of two British battleships HERSIN proceeded on his way to Constantinople, after a leisurely month at sea. One cannot contemplate the deadly deliberateness of U-61 without realizing that whatever may be the uses of battleships in the future they can never be safe again from the swift and silently moving missile of the submarine.

We have said that there was nothing remarkable about the voyage of U-61 from Wilhelmshaven to Constantinople, a distance of 3,000 miles. She, of course, proceeded day by day on the surface, submerging only when in danger. With petrol as a fuel the modern submarine has a great radius. The record is held by the Australians A. E. 1 and A. E. 2, which under their own power and without convoy ran on the surface from Harrow, England, to Sydney, about 13,000 miles away.

When it comes to undersea traveling, which must be done with stored electricity, the submarine has very well determined limitations. For instance, the E class of British boats, completed in 1912-14, have a "submerged endurance" of only 140 knots at eight knots an hour, so that they can stay under water less than twenty hours. Later types may be able to do better. The German submarines U-25 to U-30, completed in 1914, have a surface speed of eighteen knots and can make ten knots submerged; but it is doubtful whether these boats, or even U-51, a still later development, can remain under water with their electrical power more than twenty-four hours—perhaps not so long as that.

It is to be observed that whereas in the older types submergence took nearly fifteen minutes, the latest submarine can disappear in a much shorter time. U-51, therefore, when moving on the surface experienced no trouble in vanishing beneath the waves when an enemy destroyer was sighted in the Egean.

The City Hall and the Public School-room.

As the educational year of 1914-15 comes to a close the results of the investigations that made it high tide in the school year in this city are tangibly before the people in two reports. New Yorkers possess in high degree the excellent civic trait, common, we have no doubt, to all American cities, of solicitude for the welfare of the public schools; but in New York the difficulty of the problem is not measured by the size and racial heterogeneity of the population, but is artificially extended by a peculiar stubbornness on both sides of the city government-school board conflict. Why does New York lag behind some other cities, presumably no more inclined to civic advance with peace, in this matter of closest contact between the municipality and its individual constituents? Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other large cities are said to be far ahead of us on the way toward the ideal of separation of education and municipal politics.

The parent who pays his taxes and sends his children to the public school may, bewildered by the crosscurrents of accusation, complaint and argument, each with its counter in kind, find in the morass a single solid tussock that offers a foothold, the perception in a business sense that there is a conflict of authority too serious for compromise, and that so long as the conflict lasts the school system must inevitably, if not always visibly in the classroom, suffer some deterioration in the efficiency of its care for the instruction of his children. And,

being a man of sense, his natural inclination is to trust schoolmen rather than municipal officeholders with the entire responsibility of initiative and execution. If the schoolmen are extravagant it is at least likely that their openhandedness will be inspired by educational ambitions, as in the recent debate over the free public lecture courses. And the watchwords of municipal treasures do not command confidence as nurses of the young idea.

The citizen, that is to say, does not care to tie up to either the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the Board of Education rather than to the other because of personal preference for one or the other. He does want the schools properly managed and does not care who does it. If it can be done better by giving the Board of Education independent control of the entire system, well and good; so be it. If better results can be obtained by making the board a genuine city department he is for that arrangement. But he is tired of the wrangling. He is pretty sure, as an investigator ERNEST C. MOORE says in the Educational Review, "so long as one office is charged with the duty of providing the funds for a given work and another office has the independent administration and conduct of that work" there is likelihood of trouble. The common prejudice against multiplicity of bosses rests solidly on experience. ERNEST MOORE boxed the compass in the question "What sort of reason is it that in one set of men deliberates and another decides?" Professor MOORE presents the schoolman's view:

"If New York wants her schools administered as a branch of the city government let her give the Board of Education full power to appoint a Commissioner of Education and to act as the Board of Education, shaping the fiscal and educational policies. . . . But if it wants its public schools conducted for the education of the children, let it elect a small Board of Education from the city at large and give it exclusive power to provide for the proper conduct of the schools and to conduct them, being as directly responsible to the public for the tax it may levy for school purposes as the Board of Estimate now is."

Bills at Albany, one favoring the Board of Estimate and one the Board of Education, have failed of passage this year. The State Commissioner of Education, Dr. FLETCHER, who backed the "small board" bill, after its failure declared that it embodied "a good, sound principle," but might as well go over for a year. So the whole controversy "goes over," and the people can deliberate. We are convinced that there is no more mighty solvent of a clouded issue than the composite intelligence of the city's embattled taxpayers. The dollar mark is non-partisan.

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Treason in Law and Treason in the Dictionary.

THE SUN did no injustice to Mr. VICTOR RIBBIN, as Mr. MAURICE LEON suggests, when it corrected the former on account of his use of the word "treason" in a spirited defence of his father. Mr. LEON's citation of the Revised Statutes, wherein criminal correspondence with foreign Governments is defined and a penalty provided therefor, has no bearing on the case in consideration.

We have protested against the attachment in serious discussions of poetic or literary significations to words and phrases having exact legal definitions, because this loose practice hinders comprehension and makes for misunderstanding.

Particularly, THE SUN believes that the word "treason" should not be lightly applied, for the reason that its dreadful implication ought to be preserved.

The Country House.

Although the country house has become yearly of more importance in this country it is not possible to say that there has yet been created any distinctive type of American country house architecture. Every country settlement reveals the changing fashions of the past half century. From the wooden structure built in the style of an Italian villa which some misguided person imported to this country at the middle of the last century to the so-called Queen Anne which was supposed to represent a high degree of taste some years later, there are examples of the effort to find something which was suited to the plan of the country home.

The adaptability of our own Colonial architecture to such a purpose has probably impressed itself more strongly on the taste of the day than that of any other model, although it is not a type adapted to the splendor which many builders of houses in the country demand. The ornate Renaissance villa, whether it be French or Italian, is perched on many a New England hillside to which it is as little adapted as it is to many a shining strand on which the owner who cared more for the seashore than for the mountains unpropitiously allowed it to be built. Probably in the adaptations of Colonial style to the uses of American summer homes the best results have been achieved because that is after all an architectural type more nearly indigenous to this land.

In spite of the bungalow and the mission and other sporadic evolutions to meet a practical and immediate need, there are not to be expected any developments of an American style of architecture any more than there is now to be expected in any country a new type. All that can be hoped for is the selection of a style that is best suited to our needs. Since architecture became self-conscious at the beginning of the nineteenth century there has been no ad-

THE AIGLON OF VERSAILLES.

An Aerial Vision in the Sunset From the Palace of Louis XIV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The train slowly setting out for the interesting enough. Of St. Cloud we had only a glimpse. The outside appearance of Versailles did not at all suggest the dainty output of a skilled workman. The scorching July sun, the dust, the vile odors of our fellow travellers' regie cigars, soon tired us of the novelty of a trip on the wheels of the great train of the Place d'Armes, our destination, gave us the first intimation of what later was in store for us.

It was a clock when we entered the palace, and already the first bell sounded to remind us of the impending close of the day. From the windows of the many galleries we had had fleeting glimpses into the park, but they had not suggested the grandeur and beauty of what we were about to see on leaving the rear doors, behind.

As far as the eye reached, a fertile country resplendent in the saturated tints of the sunset. The sky was a vast, unbroken expanse of blue, the horizon, the symmetrical park and the gardens interspersed with statues; at our feet, large basins of water, the light of the sun and groups; to the right and to the left, mysterious groves in whose shadows fountains seemed to live.

Bewitched by the landscape, and we were soon lost in reveries of the past. The reverential silence and the twilight resurrected the heroes and heroines who had lived in the palace. The elongated shadows of the statues and trees vividly painted the Arcadian scenes of the rooco period. We relived the life of the great monarch, Louis XIV., and his sorrowful career. We were no longer of this age, but under the spell of 300 years of French history.

The sun was setting. Its last feeble rays upon these past glories, within its vanishing orb an aiglon seemed to rise. Higher and higher did it climb, until it disappeared in the eventual day; but, oh, charming, an uncustomed noise emanating from the sky recalled us reluctantly from our reveries. An aiglon, it was indeed, but an aiglon of the twentieth century, an aeroplane, whose appearance seemed singularly unsuited in the historic park of Versailles.

AUGUST STENDER.
New York, June 12.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Strange Application of an Incident in Washington Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In this incident witnessed in the northwest section of our city a few days ago the lady named Marie Antoinette, the principles of selection of Secretaries of State and other public servants:

An old negro man was granting by the street corner near by to board a car. The old man approached her and lifting his hat, said, "Lady, can you tell me where I can obtain a job?"

He held in his hand a loosely wrapped package from which protruded the edge of what was evidently a five cent piece. The lady replied that he might ask the Chinaman for the job of cutting the grass. So the colored man bowed slightly and replied reverently, "Lady, I never cut grass with a pie."

EFFICIENCY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.

Who Will Invent a Submarine Finder?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One does not need to be a scientific genius to know that any machine propelled by electricity, whether the presence of a submarine might be detected in time to avert its perilous attack.

The question has often been asked, "Who is the inventor of the submarine?" The answer is, "The inventor of the submarine is the hero of the great war." Can the imagination depict a higher plane of endeavor than the path of the student laboring to master the science of the submarine? Can greater glory be gathered than by the victory gained, not merely mechanical, in a means of rendering useless an instrument of murder, universally acknowledged to be the most terrible of weapons of war, but over the morale of mankind, bringing them up again to at least as high a standard as those of the great conquerors of the past.

A German officer says that the Turks "are not worrying over the ammunition problem, because they have all the ammunition they want." It must be a new experience for the Turkish soldier; in modern times, at a great disadvantage, because he was so badly supplied with shells, cartridges, and even rations. If the German ally has found him in munitions of war it accounts for the splendid resistance he has made in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

According to the Commissioner of Correction, there are no college girls in New York jails. Would any of our readers who have employed the higher education have landed in jail if their scholastic experience had ended with the grammar grade?

The Quest of the Original Kirby.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Answering your correspondent W. T. Beauchamp's query about "Kirby," I remember the phrase "Wake me up when Kirby comes in from the street" before I was born. The explanation of the origin was that a popular actor named Kirby was especially famous for his death scenes in the famous play, "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

He was quoted as requesting his neighbor to wake him "when Kirby dies," adding "It's great to see him wrap himself up in the American flag and die like a man." The rest is unquoteable.

NEW YORK, June 11. GOTHAMITE.

Thydeides on the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The following panegyric on Athens in the fifth century B. C. by Thydeides is true to some extent of the United States today: "We feel superior to our enemies in the art of war, for these reasons: We throw open our cities to all, and we never refuse to receive any one; we prevent him learning or seeing anything; we conceal nothing, even though the knowledge of it may aid our foes. For we do not trust to preparations and we devote so much as to our natural courage in the hour of danger."

ARISTON H. L. CARMAN.
PATSCOUE, June 11.

The Impersonators of Svengali.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: A recent statement in THE SUN that William A. Brady and Wilton Lackaye are the only actors who have played Svengali in "Trilby" in this country requires correction.

I will remember seeing Baerbohm Trell's remarkable impersonation about nineteen years ago. He appeared in it at the Knickerbocker Theatre for two weeks. The impersonation was so good that it was the Trilby and Gerald Du Maurier a particularly good Zouzeu. A. E. G.

THE TWO CENT STAMP.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General Says It Is to Be Reformed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read with interest your editorial article of June 10, "The Burlesque Shoddy Two Cent Postage Stamp," in which the quality of postage stamp paper is criticized.

The issuance of stamps happens to be a part of my official duties, and feeling confident of your public confidence, I am glad to see the correction of articles appearing in the columns of THE SUN I venture to address you briefly for the purpose of stating the facts in regard to the stamps as I know them to exist, and the steps already taken by the Post Office Department with reference to them.

The editorial article referred to alleges in effect that the stamps cannot be separated from each other without tearing them, and attributes the difficulty to the use of inferior paper. This is true, but the paper used in the stamps is not inferior, and the difficulty is not due to the paper, but to the process of printing.

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The wider spacing naturally increases somewhat the strength of the paper, and the stamps are not so easily separated from each other as former issues. The Department promptly took the matter up with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has prepared a new set of perforating wheels designed to punch the holes closer together than is now the case, but not so close as to cause the accidental separating of stamps from mere handling, which formerly resulted in enormous quantities of stamps being lost.

The editorial article complains that an inferior quality of paper is now used and that the most serious defect of the stamps would show this to be the case as "the fibre is so slushy, the paper is so soft, the perforation is so poorly done, and it is a work of delicacy to separate a sheet of stamps into its component parts without destroying from two to forty of the one hundred units."

It is not true that in attempting to separate the stamps the difficulty encountered would lead one to believe that the fault is due to inferior paper, but the fact is that the paper used has been fairly maintained and the paper now in use is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore used.

The fact is that for many years the stamps were perforated with the perforations close enough together to permit of the stamps being readily separated without mutilating them, but as the demand for stamps increased, the machines were devised in which the perforations were made by a different process, and the stamps were consequently placed further apart. This made the paper stronger along the line of perforation, and the stamps were consequently placed further apart. This made the paper stronger along the line of perforation, and the stamps were consequently placed further apart.

He Stands in the Centre of the Waxen Group.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With the passing of the old friend, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the world of living reality seems six years or more ago.

In the central hall of the old Musée he stands in the centre of the group of the "Rulers of the World." T. P.
NEW YORK, June 12.

Children of the Dusk.

Here—a word to you who dwell Close unto the shadows' spell. Here—a word to you who dwell Close unto the shadows' spell. Here—a word to you who dwell Close unto the shadows' spell.

You shall never pass the bound With its haunting all around Where the shadow frays the light, Where the night is bright on the threshold—there you sit. Fancy unto fancy knit. For your sight has wanted grown To that gray which is your own—gray that comes before the dawn. Shapes the loveliest are revealed.

But you never are you best: Never fully are you best: For you have not night nor day On the threshold where you stay; But, expectantly, you lean On the threshold where you stay; But, expectantly, you lean On the threshold where you stay.

Waiting for command from each. Dim and bright ye subtly plead In the chapters that ye wear. In the flower words that ye bear!

Health Activity After the Operation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Would it be in time to refer heretofore to a certain former Secretary of State as the President of the United States?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Here is a Green Mountain syndicate advertisement:

"Wanted—Clerk in store, without salary, one that is past the age of childhood, a velvet hat and corduroy pants, and without any other qualifications, except to five and one-half inch cut on pants. Scott Tinkham, Quebec, Vt."

Do you suppose he is to be found on Broadway? I don't believe Vermont can supply him.

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 12.

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MONTPELIER, Vt., June 12.

REASON.

Confusion Between the Literary and Legal Definitions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Have you not done an injustice to Mr. Victor Ribbin in your editorial article today? In referring to the letter wrongly subscribed with his father's name as amounting to an "act of treason" he was not thinking of the dire penalties of the criminal statute in force in this country, but of "treason" as ordinarily understood, namely: "Betrayal, treachery or breach of allegiance or obedience toward the sovereign." (Standard Dictionary.)

Another morning newspaper quotes from a statement in a German newspaper in Chicago this sentence: "We should do everything within reason to avoid a world war as well as war with a foreign power."

The menace is plain. To threaten that if the armed forces of the United States should be called upon to enforce respect for American life on the high seas there will be some shooting from the rear is also treason as ordinarily understood.

The Constitution defines the sort of treason for which there is a statutory penalty. Merely because other forms of treason are not punished by our laws does not make them the less treason. It may not take much argument to convince certain among our naturalized citizens that disloyalty to the United States is a crime punishable under our laws of treason punishable under our laws of treason punishable under our laws of treason.

"Section 8. (Criminal correspondence with foreign governments.) Every citizen of the United States, whether actual or resident in the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country (who) without the permission or authority of the Government, communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States, who communicates or receives intelligence or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies between the United States and any foreign government, or to the measures of the Government of the